WHIRRAKEE

June 2004 Vol. 25 No. 5

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MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE BENDIGO FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB

Bendigo Field Naturalists Club Inc.
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Membership of the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club is open to all those interested in Natural History. The subscription rates are: Single $34; Family $40; Concession: Single $28.50; Family $34. *Whirrakee* subscription only is $34.

General meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. The venue for General meetings is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square. The invited speaker at general meetings starts at 8:00pm and meetings conclude with supper.
If a workshop is held prior to the meeting, it will be advertised and it usually starts at 7.00pm.
The Annual Meeting is held in September.

Committee meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30pm. Members of the Committee are the Office Bearer listed above and the following members: Rob Moors (ex officio), Lyn Hamilton, Maurie Lewis, Glenise Moors, Bob Ruddick, and there are 4 vacancies.

Excursions Excursions are conducted irregularly and are advertised on the diary page of the *Whirrakee*. The assembly point for excursions is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, unless otherwise specified. In addition to local excursions, campouts are held several times each year, usually coinciding with long weekends or holiday periods.

The Bendigo Field Naturalists Club has one active group that meets regularly (the Fauna Study Group) and other groups that meet at irregular intervals.

Fauna Study Group: meets on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:30pm in the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building.
Chairman: John Burtonclay, Fadersons Lane, Mandurang (5439 5710)
Secretary: Bill Holsworth, 13 Nabilla Crs., Bendigo (5443 4063)
Equipment Officer: Maurie Lewis (0407 427179)
Bird Observers Group: This group has field excursions and the occasional lecture evening. Please consult the *Whirrakee* for details. Special bird observations should be reported to Anne Bridley 5449 3479.
To propose meetings or excursions please contact Kerrie Norris 5447 8017.

Front Cover: **Photographer: Tom Burton**

The small frogs of Bendigo – frogs less than 25mm (1 inch) long fully grown – can be distinguished by their belly patterns. The Toadlet *Pseudophryne bibroni* has a smooth belly with bold black and white marbling on the belly; the Plains Froglet *Crinia (Ranidella) parinsignifera* has a granular belly uniformly peppered black on grey; and the Common Froglet *Crinia (Ranidella) signifera* has a granular belly with black and white stippling or mottling, as in this photograph. When a frog is laid on its back, it will usually play dead, as this Common Froglet is doing.

WHIRRAKEE

Monthly Newsletter of the Bendigo Field Naturalist Club
Vol. 25, No.5, June 2004
Whirrakee takes its name from the Whirrakee Wattle (*Acacia williamsonii*) which is virtually endemic to the Bendigo region

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Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information they use and also for any opinions expressed in their articles.
Contributions will be included as soon as possible after they are received, although articles received more than one week after the monthly General Meeting will probably be too late for inclusion in the next issue of *Whirrakee*.
Articles in *Whirrakee* may be reproduced, but permission should be obtained from the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club, and acknowledgment should be given to the author and the Club. Some back issues are still available on request.

Editor's note
On a recent excursion with first year students, someone pointed out excitedly a greenhood orchid. It was an amazing sight. How these delicate plants can push through the hard, dry soil and find enough water to make the flower look fresh and full of life is a miracle, really. In a dry period like this, perhaps we look and admire more closely the plants that do manage to flower. In this respect, the ironbarks have been absolutely incredible. Such profuse flowering and so much nectar. Most roadsides and footpaths are covered in the excess that has dripped out of the flowers. It seems a waste – but that's probably just our way of looking at things. In the last few days of May, I saw a very young wattlebird being fed by a parent. May be this profuse ironbark flowering has allowed another generation of birds to be raised?

Just a preliminary announcement to give you plenty of time to think about the Annual General Meeting in September. Nomination forms will go out with the July issue. The committee needs new members! Please give this some thought.

Report on Threatened Species Excursion, Wellsford block of Bendigo Regional Park, 16/5/04

by Anne Bridley

This visit provided Rob and Cynthia Moors and myself with a series of pleasures. As well, we observed several threatened species in this forest.

The first area we looked at was along Boundary and Harpers Rds (between Golf Course and Fosterville Rds). Afterwards, we crossed Fosterville Rd into the block between this road and the railway line. Flowering of the Yellow Gums was widespread.

Threatened Species		*Status*		
	Block observed	*DSE*	*2003*	*FFG*
Crested Bellbirds (at least two)	*S*	*LR*		*L*
Brown Treecreeper	*S*	*LR*		*W*
Black-chinned Honeyeater	*S*	*LR*		*W*
Brown-headed Honeyeater	*S*			*W*
Fuscous Honeyeater	*S*			*W*
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	*S,N*			*W*

S - south of Fosterville Rd
N - north of Fosterville Rd

LR - lower risk-near threatened
L - listed under Flora and Fauna Guarantee (FFG)
W - listed under the FFG 'Victorian temperate woodland bird community'.
These birds are declining due to habitat loss.

Pleasures
- A beautiful pink-flowered Yellow Gum on Boundary Rd
- Wonderful views of Purple-crowned Lorikeets in two heavily flowering trees, a Yellow Gum and a Grey Box, next to a dry dam in Harpers Rd.
- Black-chinned Honeyeaters probing for insects on loose bark
- The sound of many woodswallows, honeyeaters and parrots a little further down the gully from the same dam
- A dozen Dusky Woodswallows huddled together in a row on a small branch
- White-browed Woodswallows, male and female.
- A male Golden Whistler
- The sound of White-browed Babblers - not such a common bird in the Wellsford forest
- The totally unexpected find of four White Cypress-pine (*Calitris glaucophylla*) north of Fosterville Rd
- Whirrakkee Wattle budding up well
- White-winged Choughs, about 16, sitting perfectly quiet in a tree in the northern block

Other birds observed

Galah	Noisy Miner	Striated Honeyeater
Musk Lorikeet	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Olive-backed Oriole
Eastern Rosella	White-eared Honeyeater	Grey Currawong
Red-rumped Parrot	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	Australian Raven
Grey Fantail	Fuscous Honeyeater	
Superb Fairy-wren	Brown-headed Honeyeater	
Weebill	White-naped Honeyeater	
Red Wattlebird	Spotted Honeyeater	

From the Mailbag
Author: Elaine Mathison

Each month the club receives a number of newsletters and magazines: some by subscription and some in exchange for Whirrakee. These are available from the club library.

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THE VICTORIAN NATURALIST(VFNC)
April 2004

"Blue-gums ..... in north-west Tasmania: an important food resource for the endangered Swift Parrot" relates that the natural range of the Tasmanian species has been extended through artificial plantings in the state's north-west. The researchers assessed the importance of this for the vulnerable Swift Parrot.

"Arthropod guilds associated with the Austral Grasstree .... " reports on the composition and abundance of arthropods on the dry sclerophyll forest in the Brisbane Ranges National Park in Victoria. Comparisons were made between areas with or without Xanthorrhoea australis.

"...A Leopard Seal at Phillip Island, Victoria" describes sightings of a female seal over several weeks in the summer of 2001-02. The seal was seen at a number of beaches on the island, and the opportunity was taken to study its diet.

* * * * * * *

THE BIRD OBSERVER(BOCA)
April 2004

- Malleefowl: a forum was held at Mildura in February, attended by farmers, scientists, and other interested groups. All urged a national approach to Malleefowl conservation.

- Eastern Rosellas: observations of nest-box activity and breeding success in a Mornington Peninsula garden.

- Protection of Albatrosses and Petrels: an international treaty now in force.

- Native wildlife: to feed or not to feed - some useful advice.

* * * * * * *

PARKWATCH(VNPA)
March 2004

"The Alps - surely it can't come to this!" discusses the possibility of the renewal of seven-year grazing licences in 2005, and outlines important matters which must be considered.

"Barmah-Millewa" describes the natural and cultural values of the red gum forests on the Murray. with some ideas for future directions.

"Long Forest Mallee" reports on the Nature Conservation Reserve between Melton and Bacchus Marsh, the only area of mallee vegetation south of the Great Dividing Range.

* * * * * * *

Also received recently:

Castlemaine Naturalist(CFNC)

Ballarat Naturalist(BFNC)

Geelong Naturalist(GFNC)

Sun-Nat(Sunraysia FNC)

Land for Wildlife News

Field Nats News(FNCV)

Newsletter(Echuca & District Bird Observers)

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May General Meeting
Eucalypt Hunting in Western Australia – Speaker: Ern Perkins

by Sabine Wilkens

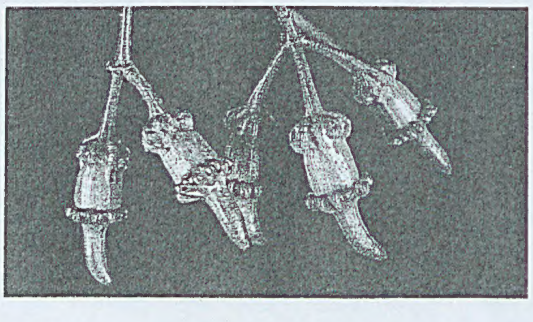
Not many people would take three months out of their lives to hunt eucalypts all over Western Australia. but Ern Perkins did just that. The trip took them all around the lower half of Western Australia, from Norseman to Kalgoorlie to Coolgardie to Meredith, Kalbarri, Perth, Esperance, Albany, Sterling Ranges, back again to Kalgoorlie and Perth. This large region has, on the whole, a similar rainfall to Bendigo, but the geology is radically different. Ancient granites (different from those of Mt Alexander) that are up to 2000 million years old dominate the inland areas. Much weathering has taken place and the results are dark red laterite and sandy soils.

I wish I had asked Ern for a species list, because what followed this general introduction, was a wonderful gallery of eucalypt images, the names of some have became illegible as I was writing them down in the dark. Some of the common names are just wonderful and conjure up interesting outback images - for examples gimlets and tingles, karri and marri....

Here are some of the eucalypts Ern showed us from his journey starting around Norseman:

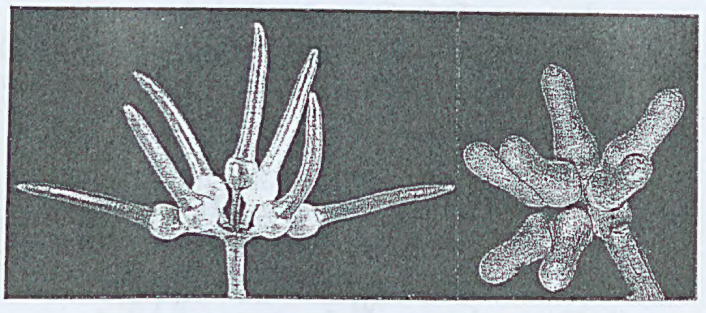
The Yalata mallee, *Eucalyptus yalatensis* has a restricted distribution, only occurring along the south coast of eastern Western Australia and western South Australia (Brooker and Kleinig 1990). Sometimes it grows like a shrub less than 0.5 m high. At the western edge edge of the occurrence of this mallee grows Balladonia gum, *Eucalyptus fraseri*. Moving further west still Ern photographed the Silver-topped gimlet, *E. salubris*. All the gimlets occur in the WA goldfields and adjacent wheat belt. Their stems are smooth and often of a coppery colour, sometimes they are twisted. Still around Norseman grows the spectacular Coral gum, *E, torquata* with its wonderfully different buds and fruit.

The buds are shown below (from Brooker and Kleinig 1990)



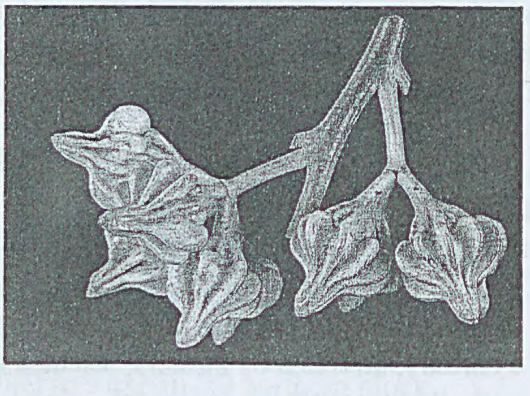
Another small species on the goldfields that has interesting buds and fruit is the Strickland's gum, *E. stricklandii*. Further down towards Esperance occurs *Eucalyptus annulata*. It has buds with an extremely elongated operculum. Within these buds, the stamens are straight, unlike in most other eucalypts in which they are bent over.

Bud shapes of E.annulata (from B.&K. 1990)



Very widespread over the goldfields and beyond is the Salmon Gum, *E. salmonophloia*. According to Brooker and Kleinig (1990), this species is the only one in the Series Salmonophloiae and it has no known close relative. It is widely planted in other states. It is always nice to see these plants photographed in the habitat where they belong. The prize for the most spectacular buds must go to the Goldfield's Blackbutt, *E. lesouefii*. Their shape is referred to as double conic and it is ribbed all over. Somehow they remind me of my pastry cooking days...

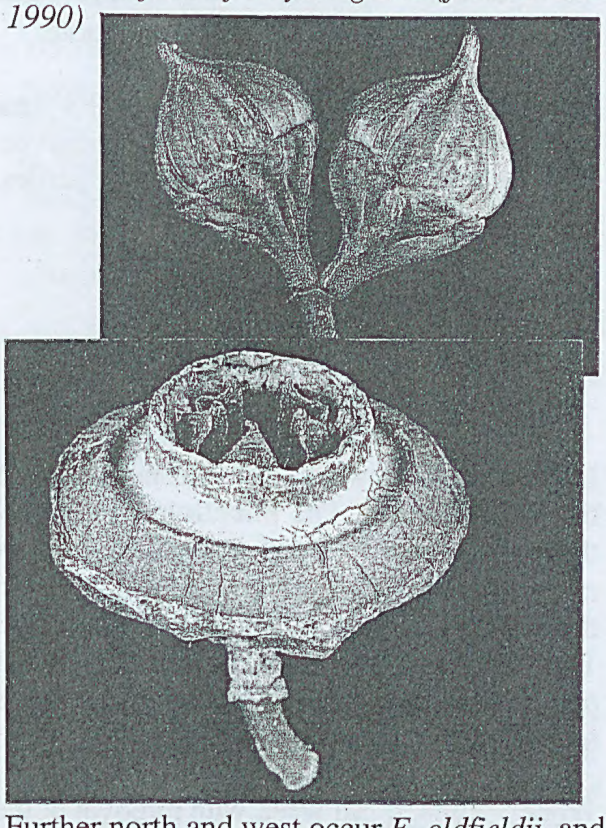
Buds of E. lesoufii (from B.&K. 1990)



The Two-winged gimlet, *E. diptera* (what a great name!) also has very unusual buds. They are described as squat and two-winged (Brooker and Kleinig 1990). This mallee has a restricted distribution and only occurs in a small area north of Esperance and south of Norseman. Other species around the goldfields, (particularly around Kalgoorlie) that Ern showed us were *E. petraea*, the

Granite rock box, *E.websteriana*, *E. griffithsii* and *E. campaspe*, the Silver gimlet. He also had a slide of *Bursaria spinosa* as big as a tree...so they did look at other plants as well – but why would you, when the eucalypts alone are so amazing? For example *E. youngiana*, the Yarldarlba, has gigantic fruit, several centimetres across and also huge ribbed buds.

Buds and fruit of E. youngiana (from B.&K. 1990)



Further north and west occur *E. oldfieldii*, and the Burracoppin mallee, *E. burracoppinensis*, also with large attractive bright green buds, *E. ebbanoensis*, the Sandplain mallee and *E. erythronema*, the red-flowered mallee.

E. crucis, the Southern cross mallee has lovely grey sessile leaves (remain in the juvenile state on the mature plant) and beautiful yellow flowers. This species has quite a restricted distribution between Kalgoorlie and the coast and shares this habitat with *E. caesia*. Ern told us that he drove a long way only to see the Silver Princess occur on a distant hill, too far to reach in the fading light. Also occurring in this area but with a wider distribution is the Wheatbelt Wandoo, *E. capillosa* and the York Gum, *E. loxophleba*.

Further towards the coast is the habitat of the fantastic *E. macrocarpa* with its giant flowers and fruit but very straggly growth habit. Brooker and Kleinig (1990) give the common name as Mottlecah, I have never heard it being called by that name.

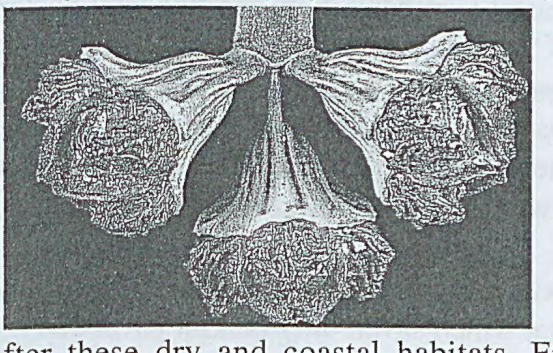
At this stage Ern mentioned another non-eucalypt, *Isotropis cuneofolia*, granny bonnets, a pea that produces large amounts of a substance very similar to 1080. This species and other related ones contain this chemical naturally. Native herbivorous mammals who have evolved with this plant have considerable immunity to it which means 1080 can be used rather more successfully against vertebrate pests in WA as only introduced animals are killed by it.

Along the coast south of Geraldton grows the Blackbutt prickly box, *E. todtiana*, the bark is rough and prickly and has given this species its common name. Further south along the coast occurs the drummond's mallee, *E. drummondii* and slightly inland grows *E. rhodantha*, a mallee whose fruit looks a bit like that of *E. macrocarpa*, i.e. huge.

Another very attractive mallee is *E. pyriformis*. It has ribbed buds several centrimetres long and matching large conical fruit with glorious red flowers.

E. erythrocorys, the Illyarrie which occurs right on the coast south of Geraldton has the strangest buds. They are ribbed green/dark-green striped cones (the hypanthium) topped by a bright red operculum with many lobes. The flowers are bright yellow.

Buds of E. erythrocorys (from B.&K. 1990)



After these dry and coastal habitats, Ern turned to the wetter south but I had to leave and there were still another cassette of slides to go. This trip which took from the end of July till early November was obviously a very successful hunt. Thank you so much to Ern for showing us these trees that most of us will never see for ourselves, especially not in their native habitat. And thank you also for being super prepared for any calamity on the night (when Ern's own projector got jammed, I was amazed when he produced a spare projector!)

Reference: Brooker, M.I.H. And Kleinig, D.A. (1990). *Field Guide to Eucalypts.* Vol 2, South-western and Southern Australia. Sydney: Inkata Press

What's happening in Tassie Forests?

This notice did not make it into the Whirrakee last month. For some of you it might be too late but I have decided to put it in anyway.
If you are interested in the topic, there will be other opportunities and Ian Magee from the Bendigo Outdoor Group spoke at the last club meeting. His contact number is given below.

Around seventy years ago, Tasmania lost an icon – the Tasmanian Tiger. In the next short seven years, many of the remaining wildlife species and all of the forest habitat that supports them may have gone. Old growth forest containing mountain ash, at 90 metres, the tallest flowering plant in the world and one of the largest living organisms, is being clear-felled and wood-chipped at an unprecedented rate. Any surviving wildlife in adjacent areas to the clearing is bombarded with 1080 poison baits to facilitate establishment of a monoculture radiata pine. All this activity is syndicated by the Gunn Forest Company, with the financial backing of several international investment houses, and select members of government institutions who no longer have to answer to the states Freedom of Information Act which now excludes all forest operations.

Only a public campaign with the intensity of that which saved the Franklin River can now save Tasmania's forests and a sustainable tourist industry. The wilderness society has an ongoing campaign to save old growth forests both in Tasmania and on the mainland.

This will include a campaign march in Melbourne on Sunday 6th June which 30,000 people are expected to attend. Buses will leave the tourist information centre, Pall Mall, Bendigo, Pall Mall, Bendigo at 9.30am. Tickets can be booked by ringing Ian on 54478375.

Kangaroo Gully Reserve
Management in 2004 and beyond

by Kerrie Norris

Parks Victoria is the manager of the streamside reserve that runs north from Irwin Lane to the Murnane's property. The reserve has a geological feature, but more broadly has many native bird and plant species of note.

In response to residents' pressure, PV has commenced weed control in the reserve. Weeds are impacting on adjoining properties, as well as affecting natural values.

The major weed identified are:
- Cape Broom
- Bridal creeper
- Gorse

In November, a work crew slashed most of the Cape Broom. The intention is to follow this up with burning next spring. This step is taken to encourage much of the seed stored in the soil to germinate in order to clean it out. The seedlings are to be sprayed with an orange peel based natural herbicide,and this is scheduled to take place in autumn 2005.

Work continued last week with removal of the fruit trees, hawthorn and gorse. The stems of these were painted with glyphosate.
Bridal Creeper is a tough weed to control. Not only does it germinate from seeds,but it has tough underground rhizomes which allow plants to survive summer. Shoots will start appearing in early winter, and 'brushoff' be applied, probably June this year.

Planting of shrubs and smaller plants is another aspect of works in the reserve. Planting is particularly important after weed control has taken place, otherwise re-infestation is likely.

Residents have collected seeds from local plants and these are currently being raised at Sandhurst Nursery. A community grant from Parks Victoria is covering the nursery costs ad the purchase of tree guards.

Planting will take place in winter to maximise survival chances.

What can you do

there are a number of ways you can contribute

- Control weeds on your property. This will help the effort in the reserve.
- volunteer to collect seed, propagate plants or plant shrubs
- attend an information session to plan works, in particular planting. To take place on Sunday 6th June, 2-4pm at Kerrie Norris's *(apologies for people to whom this notice comes too late).*

For further information contact:
Jeremy Tscharke, Parks Victoria (5430 4663)
Marg Allan (54470612)
Kerrie Norris (54478017)

Letter to the Bendigo *Advertiser*
by Alf Howe

Editor's note: it looks like quite a few of our members are getting published these days. It is good to see that the letter page in the Advertiser can be a forum to express community views. They may often not be the views we like, but sometimes they are. Alf Howe is a prolific writer and he gave me this letter which was published on the 2nd January this year. Another column this might fit into is 'the way we were...'

Everyone suffers at the hand of droughts

An article in *The Advertiser,* Wednesday, November 21, reports on drought behaviour.

I've been through many droughts during the past 70 years.There are no winners in droughts. They are natural occurrences like floods.

From 1892 to 1949, close to 60 years, the average rainfall where I lived with my family, 70km north-north west of Bendigo, in the Calivil district, was about 325mm

After 1950, rainfall increased significantly.

By 1996, the average rainfall was close to 440mm.

In the 1890 drought, stock was kept alive by cutting down sugarwood trees; few of these trees are left in northern Victoria.

I worked at Prairie during the 1973 (225mm) and 1938 (129mm) droughts.

We kept the sheep alive on sugar gum tops. Whole flocks of sheep died that time.

I am wondering if beyond drought experts got their information from people on the ground or from reading about it and forming an opinion.

I can remember the channels being built through the Calivil district in late 1927 and early summer 1928.

Prior to 1964, we had one in five water rights (one acre foot for five acres).

After Eildon dam was completed, the 1964 formula was made.

It was worked on previous river flows and rainfall averages, which were much lower in the first half of the 20th century.

The formula was 100 acre foot for the first hundred acres, plus 30 per cent; one in 12 for the next 200 acres; and one in three thereafter. This formula worked well for 25 years while the state rivers and state supply commission had control of the running of supply.

When we went metric, 130 per cent became 158 megalitres plus 10 megalitres stock and domestic.

When the SRSWC was taken over, the reservoirs were full and water became an unrestricted commodity and ceased to be treated as a scarce resource.

Reservoirs were run down, not allowing for drought forecast for the late 1900s and early 2000s. The trading of water isn't a good way to go because you are dealing with a resource that shouldn't be treated as a commodity, because of many unknowns, such as an assured rainfall, which doesn't really happen often.

On the present weather indications, we are slipping to pre-1950 rainfall, at least 34 or 35 years of well-below average rainfall. This last year, 2003, has been similar to the 1939 summer; bushfires, high temperatures, and 33 consecutive days over 40°C heat with more than 400 people dying, according to a 2003

article in *The Advertiser*.
The drought broke towards the end of February 1939 with more than 100mm rainfall followed by a wet winter.
Capeweed grew knee-high with brome grass and wild oats over fence height.
A lot of grass hay was made and many big stacks of wild oats were built, which saved the stock during the 1940-41 drought.

Swamp Yabby

Here is some more 'historical material' provided by Alf Howe. Alf wrote the article below in response to Peter Morison's (Land for Wildlife Officer at the time) (1995) write-up on a new species of yabby known as the Swamp Yabby or Spanner Yabby. This article described the Spanner Yabby as considerably larger than the ordinary yabby (6-8 inches) and seemingly occurring only in those wet areas of the Northern Plains that flood only occasionally. It called on land holders who had seen this large yabby to write in. Here is what Alf wrote:

I read the article in *The Native Companion* on the Swamp Yabby. I have to say I have known of these big yabbies all my life and didn't realise they were an unknown. The place where I lived the first 29 years (until 1951) of my life had some swampy land that periodically flooded in very wet seasons (years). It was a land locked swamp.
When the swamp became dry a person could find these enormous blocked off yabby holes 3 or 4 inches in diameter.
Being inquisitive, I dug out several and found the huge yabbies at about the depth of three quarters of a metre in a pond of yellow water about twice the diameter of the length of the yabby. The walls of the pond were smoothed yellow clay and the water covered the lower part of the yabby's body.
At one end of this swamp was a fairly huge dam with an area of about 4 square chain. The water in the dam was never clear - being a milky colour (grey soil swamp). The yabbies in the dam had very pale bodies with just a tinge of the normal colours. Also, when yabbying in the dam, you could get big enormous clawed yabbies up to 8 or 9 inches in length (colour nearly black), you could add another 3 inches if you straightened out the claws past the head.
We thought they were the same as the big yabbies out in the swamp. Probably during a wet season the big yabbies wander out of the dam into the swamp, an ideal habitat for a hungry yabby. They probably make a home in a hole and as the water gets less, they make the hole deeper and remain there until the rains come again. It doesn't take too much water to bring them to the surface. After a wet season, I have found big numbers of small yabbies about 3cm long in small shallow dams and depressions. I would think that the offspring of the large yabby would have to have water that didn't dry up too often to be able to survive, although I have found half-grown yabbies well away from water under rotten logs and stumps in swampy land that has dried out.
When the swamp is drying out, yabbies, when digging their hole, back fill it as they go down. There will be a heap of mud on the surface of the ground to compensate for the last few inches of clear tunnel and the space at the bottom.
Places to look for holes:
Drying up swamps, table drains or side cuts that have held water for a considerable time, irrigation drains that are used periodically.
Soil types:
grey soil with a deep yellow clay subsoil, black crab hole country, on the Northern Plains. They seem to like the yellow clay (very non-porous).
These big yabbies could still prove to be old ancients of the ordinary northern yabbies. The yabby farmer grows yabbies for a saleable size, how much bigger could they grow if left to grow on?

Morison, P. (1995) Monster yabby crawls out of the swamp. *The Native Companion* (3)p.4 Winter 1995 edition.

Spring in the Bendigo Bush

For this year, this program is again coordinated by the Discovery Centre with input from the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club and Parks Victoria. If anybody wants to get involved, please contact our club secretary Bill Holsworth (54434063) or the Discovery Centre (54444400)

Diary

The General, Bird Observers Group and Fauna Study Group meetings are held at the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square, unless otherwise indicated.

General Meetings

Wednesday, June 9 7.30pm
Melody Serena: 'Ecology and Conservation of the Platypus in Victoria'

Wednesday, July 14 7.30pm
Rod Absom & Ruth Lawrence: 'The Slaty Creek Project (Calder Hwy)'

Bird Observers Group Excursions

Sun 3rd October
WHIPSTICK/KAMAROOKA AREA

Meet 8.30 Cnr. Napier St (Midland Hwy) and Howard St (Northern side) Epsom.
Contact- Pam + John Land, ph. 5436 1511

Note: The Whipstick- Kamarooka area is noted for the number and diversity of bird species which might be recorded at any time of year. This most southern patch of mallee forest provides the overlap between the extent of range that many northern and or southern species of birds may venture.
On a good morning (winter) it is not uncommon to record up to 50 species of birds, including at least 13 different species of honeyeaters.

Bring: Suitable clothing and footwear for weather conditions, morning tea drink and snack, lunch optional.
Car-pooling: Can be organized at the meeting point
Beginners to birding most welcome.

Fauna Group

This group meets (in the clubrooms) on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm.

Wednesday, June 23 7.30pm
Topic for discussion to be advised.

BFNC Garden Working Bee

There was to be a garden working bee on the Saturday before each general meeting, at 9am. However, during this time of the year maintenance requirements are low. Therefore:

The next working bee will be on
Saturday 10th July, 9am

All welcome

Wildlife Rescue & Information Network Inc.

W.R.I.N. is an organisation dedicated to the care of orphaned, sick or injured native animals.
It is fully endorsed by the Dept of Natural Resources and Environment.
Please call our Emergency Number for Help for Fauna in Need. Phone: 0419 356433.